THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

JOHN D. HYMAN & Co., Proprietors.

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TELEGRAPHIC.

[REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Wilmington—News from Petersburg, Richmond, The Valley, Raiders, etc.

WILMINGTON, June 29.

The *Journal* has received the Richmond *Enquirer* of the 27th from a private source. It reports the enemy on the 27th on the Petersburg and Weldon Railroad, near Brick House about seven miles south of Petersburg.

The following telegram is taken from the *Enquirer*:

PETERSBURG, June 25.

No fighting and none expected, to-day. Scouts say Grant told his men the fighting had ended, and the siege of Richmond begun.

PETERSBURG, June 26.

All quiet yesterday and to day save heavy cannonading awhile this morning in our centre; result unknown

There was a severe cavalry fight near Nottoway C. H., on Thursday, between Wilson and Dearing's men. It continued from 2 o'clock until dark. The enemy retreated under cover of the darkness. Thirty-three prisoners were captured and brought in. The enemy lost many killed and wounded. Our loss small. Wilson was stealing fresh horses and shooting his jaded ones. Our men report the road strewed with them. The damage done the Southside Railroad was very great.

HEADQUARTERS, A. N. V., June 28.

Secretary of War:

SIR—Gen. W. H. F. Lee pursued the enemies' cavalry which advanced along the Southside Railroad, and had a skirmish with them on the 22d near Dinwiddie Court House, and he next day struck their column in flank near Blacks and Whites, cutting their line in too and getting possession of the road, by which they were moving towards Notta way Court House. The road was held after an engagement which continued from 12 a m. until dark, the enemy making repeated attempts to break through and rejoin his advance. He withdrew from Gen. Lee's front at daylight on the 24th, leaving his dead and wounded on the field, taking the road to Hungarytown and Keysville. Gen. Lee is still following them.

(signed) R. E. LEE, General.

HEADQUARTERS A. N. V., June 25, 9 p. m.

Secretary of War:

SIR—Our entire loss yesterday morning was 97 killed and wounded and 209 missing. Nothing of moment has occurred to-day on the lines in front of Bermuda Hundreds or around Petersburg. Gen. Hampton reports that the enemy's cavalry advanced yesterday to Nance's shop and entrenched themselves, that he attacked them and drove them from their works, pursuing them until 9 p. m, to within 2 miles of Charles City Court House. They left their dead on the field and along the route. Great credit is due to Gen. Hampton and his command for their handsome success.

(signed) R. E. LEE, General.

On Friday Hagood's brigade was thrown forward as skirmishers, and nearly 400 captured.

LYNCHBURG, June 25.

Gentlemen who left our forces on Thursday five miles beyond Salem, on the New Castle road, say that Hunter's army came so near being captured that their escape is due only to the delay in delivering orders. The enemy were so hard pressed that they destroyed an amunition train one mile long.—Our informant saw it blown up. A portion of our forces are reported to have taken a large wagon train and a number of prisoners. The enemy in their retreat destroyed Bonsack's woolen factory in Roanoke county.

Raid on Morganton—Kantz's Raiders Returning to Grant.

GOLDSBORO', June 24

On Monday a raiding party of Yankees or Tories, under Col. Kirk 800 to 400 strong, entered Morganton at the head of the Western North Carolina Railroad and captured some reserves, robbed the Bank and destroyed a train of cars. The Bank is supposed to have had a large sum on hand. These raiders are said to have come from East Tennessee. Kantz's raiders have gone to Grant. They crossed the Petersburg and Weldon Railroad near Belfield.

From Georgia.

MARIETTA, June 28.

The severe punishment inflicted on the enemy yesterday by Gens. Hardee and Loring rendered them very quiet to-day.

One of our officers in authority called on the Yankee commander and informed him, that as an act of humanity, we would cease firing to give them time to carry off their wounded, as they were in danger of being burned alive after the action which resulted in so frightful a loss to the enemy in front of Cleburne's division. They lost over one thousand alone; while in Cheatham's front it was much greater. Our loss was less than on the same day when skirmishing; one hundred and fifty will cover it. Walker's Division skirmished with great heroism, nine out of eleven men being bayonetted in the rifle pits while their officers actually cut down the enemy with sabres. Two of our officers from the same pit came in with bayonet wounds, while their clothes were perfectly perforated. A sergeant of Jackson's brigade seized a shell while the fuse was lighted, and threw it from the pit in which it fell. He was promoted on the field by Gen. Jackson to a Lieutenant, but he modestly declined it. Sergeant W. J. Walthe, Company I, 29th Tennessee Regiment, Vaughn's Brigade, leaped over the breastworks and seized a standard presented by Gen. Buford to the 29th Illinois Regiment, and wrested it from its bearer and brought it triumphantly to camp, for which daring act, Gen. Hardee presented it to the gallant Sergeant. On it was inscribed "Belmont, Union City, and Stone river." The enemy made an attempt to take Kennesaw Mountain. They attacked our works in columns of picked troops, the heroes of Missionary ridge, but Gen. Loring's corps drove them back with a loss, estimated at twenty five hundred.

RECIPE FOR THE FRENCH ARMY BEE, MADE FROM THE JUICE OF THE SORGHO OR CORNSTALK.—Boil two gallons of the juice with two ounces of hops, according as it is preferred, to be more or less bitter. The length of time for which the boiling is carried on determines the strength of the beer. As soon as the decoction has cooled down to the temperature proper for fermentation, (about 80 degrees) add fresh yeast, one once for the two gallons of juice. A tumultuous fermentation will ensue. After it has become quiet draw off or strain the liquid, and put it up in a cask or in bottles. A little caramel (burnt sugar) may improve the flavor or color.

The New York *Times'* correspondent says the Confederate sharpshooters are doing great execution among the Federals.

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

Vol. 1.] RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1864. [No. 59.

A Scriptural, Ecclesiastical and Historical view of Slavery; from the Days of the Patriarch Abraham, to the 19th Century. By Bishop Hopkins, Vt.

This is the title of a work of rare merit and of a rare history. Prior to the commencement of the war, the venerable Bishop of Vermont became somewhat famous at the North, by espousing the cause of southern slavery. Although a foreigner by birth, a northerner by adoption, and in no way whatever associated or connected with domestic slavery, and even with his sympathies all enlisted against it, he became convinced, early in his career, that slavery was the arrangement of Divine Providence, and that the Abolitionists' interpretation of the Constitution was erroneous. He delivered a lecture in New-York in 1850, in which he set forth his views openly, and proved the validity of slavery, from the Bible. He repeated similar vindications of this Institution, from time to time, until a number of gentlemen in Philadelphia addressed him a letter dated April 15, 1863, soliciting his views in writing with leave to publish them. Bishop Hopkins furnished a pamphlet embodying his views, with leave to publish. This pamphlet, although the most conclusive argument in vindication of slavery I have ever met, yet gave serious offence to Bishop Potter and his clergy, of Pennsylvania, whereupon these gentlemen addressed Bishop Hopkins a note of disapproval of his course, and they did this in very strong language. They protest against the Pamphlet and denounce the author of it. This Protest, dated September 1863, called the Bishop of Vermont to his pen; and he then went to work in good earnest to add to his Scriptural argument a complete vindication of slavery, which he does in a masterly manner, proving his point by a most thorough research of the writings of Fathers, Reformers, and other writers, in all ages, Ancient and Modern; citing friends in all periods and in all lands, from such classes as Tertullian, Chrysostom, Gregory, Melancthon, Calvin, Henry, Clarke, Scott, Doddridge, Bishop England and Church of Rome, Oriental Churches and the Church of Russia, Wilberforce, Robertson, Cummins, Washington, Jefferson, and a host of names which present a most felicitous contrast with such names as Beecher, Stowe, Parker and the like.

The learned Bishop examines the theories of these modern enthusiasts, and shews them up in their true colors, and satisfies you very fully, first, of the validity of the Institution itself, and then of the infidelic tendencies of the men and theories that oppose the domestic relation of master and slave.

In the course of his book he administers some well merited and handsome rebukes to his assailants, and the ultra abolitionists: and especially does he deal in a gifted manner with that enemy of pure religion, civil order and harmony, Theodore Parker, who though deceased, has left behind him a progeny of seditionists, who though too obtuse to originate, yet lack not the depravity and the cunning to perpetuate the heresy of their leader.

You rise from the perusal of this book with a feeling of complete satisfaction, and admiration of an author of so much learning; of the clearest style; and of singular independence, coming out as he does at such a time as 1863, and in the face of such a people as the Yankee nation, with such a book.

The work is published by Pooley, of New York, and a single copy of it has found its way to this city, through the hermetical paper blockade. Can it not be republished by some company in the Southern States? Its perusal would be agreeable, seasonable and beneficial.

THE PRESENT JUDGED BY THE PAST.

The Yankee soldiers are lured to battle with whisky, and the assurance of early peace. Grant's ruffians are told if they capture Richmond the rebellion is at an end. The people of the North are told, through their representative organs, that if they fail in this campaign, the blessed Union is finally dissolved, and the independence of the South will be recognized as an established fact by all the nations—themselves included. Although this is the flimsiest artifice to stir the populace to renewed effort, it is none the less true, in fact. If they fail in this campaign they really do lose everything.

Not so with our side. While the loss of our capital would be a moral disaster, it would not bring the rebellion even to the beginning of the end, and the occupation of both Atlanta and Richmond would only introduce the invader to the threshold of the gigantic undertaking before him, and present to its progress obstacles more terrible and desperate than any he has yet encountered. If the North will not heed the lessons of the past three years, the fault has not been with the people of the South, who have tendered the instruction and have endeavored to impress it with bayonet pointed argument and leaden facts. We reiterate in their besotted faces, whether they heed it or not, that the life of the "rebellion," as they choose to term it, does not depend upon the successful defense of Richmond.

The war, as now carried on, is a war between peoples and not between armies. It is a war of institutions and ideas, and not a war of mere technicalities or individual interests, like the most frequent wars of Europe. The right to thrones, the fortune of loyal families, the boundary lines of nations, are questions often decided by single battles The subjection of a people is a work never so accomplished.

A cotemporary cites the conquest of England by William of Normandy as a proof that nations sometimes submit to superior numbers. The defeat of Harold at Hastings was not a conquest nor did it result in a subjugation of the English people. No such question was in controversy. In the present sense of the expression, William never conquered England. The word conqueror, as then applied, did not imply subjugation. It was simply a conflict over the right to the throne. It was barely a personal issue. The local institutions of the country were not to be changed by the result, and the English people themselves were supremely indifferent to the termination of the conflict. In any case, they were to remain their own masters, subject only to their own laws, and King William at his coronation took precisely the same oath to execute and defend the laws of the kingdom that had been taken by Harold.

The history of England records many attempts at conquests but every attempt was a failure. No part of the kingdom was ever conquered. No portion of the people in rebellion ever submitted unconditionally upon being in battle. The present political structure of the empire is a complete patchwork of local sovereignties, illustrating the unconquerable tenacity with which the people have adhered to their immemorial rights, in face of defeat in war. The Saxon did not conquer the Celt, but compromised with him, after a contest with him of eight hundred years. To this day, Wales, as to its local laws, is deemed an independent principality. Alfred, after centuries of war, failed to conquer the Danes, but compromised with them. The Isle of Man has resisted subjugation from the earliest ages, and to day has its independent parliament. Ireland was never brought into subjugation to the British government by arms, but by its being sold, formed a legislative union with the English government. The same is true as to Scotland. Even in the county of Kent, some of the old Breton laws still prevail—monuments of the unconquerable will of her population. The British crown itself is a bundle of emblems signifying, not victory over races in battle, but dominion by conciliation and compromise.

There is everything to learn from history like this. It ought, if it does not, to teach the miscegenators the folly of attempting to overcome a population like ours, and to subjugate a vast territory defended by upwards of three hundred thousand veteran troops. They will find at last that they have undertaken a task too great for their armies, though they number millions of the bravest men their section of America can produce.—*Southern Confederacy.*

THE FEDERAL FINANCES.

A correspondent of the Atlanta *Intelligencer* says:

The following exhibit of the national debt for several years previous to Chase's administration, and its summing up since he has been raised to the painful eminence of Secretary of the Treasury, will place the matter in a light clear but very startling. I take it from a slip of *Galignani's Messenger*, being a reprint from "Manhattan," the American correspondent of the London *Standard*, kindly placed at my disposal by a friend, who has just received it from his lady in Paris:

"See how little," says "Manhattan," "we owed up to 1861, when Chase began to loom up. Look at his millions: Loan of 1842, $231,621; of 1847, $9,415,250; Texas indemnity loan of 1850; $3,361,000; loan of 1858, $20,000,000; of 1860, $7,622,000; of 1861, $18,415,000; Treasury notes, March, 1861, $512,400; Oregon war loan, 1861, $1,016,000; another loan of 1861, $50,000.000; three year's Treasury notes, $139.679,000; loan of August, 1861, $320,000, five twenty loan, $400,000.000; temporary loans, $104,933,103; certificates of indebtedness, $156,918,437; unclaimed dividends, $114,115; demand Treasury notes, $500,000; legal tenders, 1862, $397,767,114; legal tenders, 1863 $104,969,937; postal and fractional currency, $50,000,000; old Treasury notes outstanding, $118,000; ten forty bonds, $900,090,000; interest bearing Treasury notes, $500,000,000; total, $2,774 912,817. That lasts us to July next, when the fiscal year closes.—*That is not half what we owe!* Add to 1 000,000,000 paid by States, cities, towns, &c., to fit out regiments and in bounties, all of which will have to be paid back by the Federal Government. Add another 1,000,000,000 for claims of border States Add 2,000,000,000 for the destruction and loss of four millions of blacks, valued at $800 each in green back currency. All these sums will have to be paid by us or our posterity, and Salmon P. Chase will have to raise the money with which to do it. No man can carry such a weight on his brain and live. Luckily for Mr. Chase, he has backed down from the Presidency, and will not be a candidate in 1864."

But Abraham Lincoln, the rail-splitter, will be, and a pretty prospect he now has before him of a debt resting on the country, over which he hopes to rule or tyrannize for four years more, of six thousand seven hundred and seventy four millions nine hundred and twelve thousand eight hundred and eighteen dollars—chiefly incurred for carrying on a war inaugurated by himself for the most unconstitutional and unjust ends. It is this alarming and overwhelming prospect, coupled with the bankruptcy of his Treasury, the refusal of his army to fight without pay, and the successions of defeats which that army has sustained under the guidance of boastful, brutal, blood thirsty leaders, which will cause him and his rascally advisers to think of peace, and to make peace on such terms as they can, and that before long, let what of anarchy and ruin and desperation will come after it. Upon this calamitous state of things in which an infatuated, malicious, vindictive, headlong Administration has involved the once flourishing States of the North, and upon no returning sense of justice and honor—upon no desire of peace for the sake of peace, rests the hope of salvation for the South.

SMOKE FOR THE CURE OF WOUNDS.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* recommends smoke as a cure for wounds in men and animals. He says:

I cut my foot with an axe. The lady of the house, seizing the foot while it was yet bleeding freely, held it over a pan containing smoking tag locks; in a few minutes the bleeding stopped, and the smoke was removed, and a bandage applied to protect it from accidental blows. The wound never suppurated, and consequently never pained me. I have seen the remedy tried in many similar cases, and always with the same results. Let the reader bear in mind, that no liniment or salve, drawing or healing, should be applied. You have merely to smoke the wound well, and nature will do the rest. I suppose the smoke of burning wood would produce the same results, but it would not be so manageable. There is a principle in the smoke of wood, which, when applied to the flesh, coagulates the albumen, thus rendering it unsusceptible of putrefaction. The same principle stops bleeding by coagulating the blood. It promotes healing, and may be applied with decided benefit to almost all ulcers, wounds and cutaneous diseases.

CHEAP SOAP.

A correspondent of the Fayetteville (North Carolina) *Observer* says:

"A friend informs us that he obtained from the *Observer* a recipe for making the article which is worth a dozen years' subscription. It is simply strong ley and rosin, boiled together till of the proper consistency. Not a particle of grease is necessary. His family was thus supplied with an excellent soap all last year—excellent as his own faultless shirt bosom showed. If salt was not so dear, an addition of a proper portion of that would make "car turpentine soap."

The Pennsylvania reserves have returned home. Of the fifteen thousand men who marched to the front, about fourteen hundred and fifty returned. Of original general and line officers few remain. In some regiments, the Fifth, for instance, there is not an officer left who went out with the command.

The Republicans are going earnestly to work since the nomination of their ticket. A meeting of the National Union Committee was held in Wasnington, when it was resolved that the chairman appoint an executive committee of five, and that the headquarters of the committee be in the city of New York.

Mr. Holden an 'Original Secessionist.'

The contest is between a national and a sectional party, and the issue is UNION or DISUNION.—W. W. HOLDEN, August 20th, 1856.

All Southern men feel that Mr Fillmore's election would not, in itself, destroy the Union; while all Southern men feel that the election of Fremont would be the sure precursor of dissolution and probably of civil war.—W. W. HOLDEN, Sept. 10th, 1856.

Can it be possible that there are men in the South who prefer Fremont for the Presidency, or who would acquiesce in his election? * * * It may be that there are TRAITORS, HERE AND THERE, IN THIS STATE, as there were TORIES in the Revolution, who would thus deliver up their native land to the fury of the fanatic and the torch of the incendiary; but they are few and far between. * * * *

The election of Fremont would inevitably lead to a separation of the States. Even if no overt or direct act of dissolution should take place, he could not carry on the government in the South. No true or decent Southern man would accept office under him; and our people would never submit to have their post offices, custom houses and the like filled with Fremont's Yankee abolitionists. We would not expect or ask the Northern people to submit in a similar case—and WE WILL NOT SUBMIT. Suppose, for example, the Southern people, having the power to elect a President, should nominate a candidate on sectional grounds, pledged to wield all the powers of the federal government to extend and perpetuate domestic slavery, and pledged to measures of gross aggression, without regard to the Constitution, or the rights and property of the Northern people; and suppose they should elect such a candidate—what would the North do? They would resist it, AND THEY OUGHT TO RESIST IT. They would regard it as a virtual dissolution of the Union, and would act accordingly. The Union can neither be administered, nor can it exist on sectional grounds. If there be Fremont men among us, let them be silenced or required to leave. THE EXPRESSION OF BLACK REPUBLICAN OPINIONS IN OUR MIDST, IS INCOMPATABLE WITH OUR HONOR AND SAFETY AS A PEOPLE. * * Let our schools and seminaries of learning be scrutinized; and if Black Republicans be found in them, let them be driven out. THAT MAN IS NEITHER A FIT NOR A SAFE INSTRUCTOR OF OUR YOUNG MEN, WHO EVEN INCLINES TO FREMONT AND BLACK REPUBLICANISM.—W. W. HOLDEN, 17th September, 1856.

Fremont and Dayton have no electoral ticket in the slaveholding States, nor will they have. They are utterly sectional in their character. They stand upon a platform which makes them and their supporters "the mortal enemies of every man, woman and child in the Southern States." We regard them as personal, mortal enemies. If they should succeed in this contest, as we do not believe they will, the result will be a seperation of the States. No human power can prevent it. If some the Southern States should be disposed to wait and see what the wolf would do with the lamb, or the hawk with the dove, others will not—SOUTH CAROLINA, ALABAMA and GEORGIA, not to include VIRGINIA, would place themselves in such an attitude as at once to sever existing political relations. And then what would Fremont, and the vultures of the Times, the Tribune, and the Herald do? "Whip us in?"—Perhaps they would attempt to send troops, but there are enough "true men in the Free States to meet and exterminate the troops, and their traitor leaders on their own ground.—Dissolve the Union by the act of the North, and the North would, in less than six months, by its own act, and by a reversal of its judgment, restore it again if it could. * * They (Fremont and his supporters) would repeal the Fugitive Slave law, leaving Southern men no protection against kidnappers and man-stealers. They would create insurrection and servile war in the South- they would put the torch to our dwellings and the knife to our throats. They are, therefore, our enemies; and they are the enemies of the Constitution and the Union. Their triumph would be the beginning of evils and calamities such as have never been known in this country.—W. W. HOLDEN, Sept. 20th, 1856.

If the white people of the Senate should do—what is impossible—if they should make up their mind to submit, for the sake of the Union, to the rule and to the measures of such men as FREMONT and BANKS, and GIDDINGS, and BURLINGAME, THEY WILL DESERVE ALL THE DEEP AND UNSPEAKABLE DEGRADATION TO WHICH THEY WILL DESCEND—even the true Constitutional men of the North, who are now contending for us as men never contended before, and who are keeping the battle from our dwellings, will regard them with pity and scorn, and THEIR VERY SLAVES WILL JEER THEM FOR THEIR MEANNESS, IMBECILITY AND COWARDICE.—W. W. HOLDEN, Oct. 1st, 1856.

* * * We shall not reflect upon the intelligence of our readers, nor upon their devotion to the Constitution and the vital interests of North Carolina, by reasoning with any person who would SUBMIT TO JOHN C. FREMONT'S ELECTION. * * *

MR. RAYNER, a Southern man, says the South ought to submit to Fremont's election, and that those who counsel otherwise are traitors. Mr. Fillmore, a Northern man, has declared that the South OUGHT NOT TO SUBMIT, and that the triumph of Fremont would lead inevitably to the destruction of the Union. THESE ARE KNOW NOTHINGS in North Carolina who agree with MR. RAYNER—NOT MANY THANK GOD!—W. W. HOLDEN, 5th Nov., 1856.

The Editor of the Progress an "Original Secessionist."

* * We insist then that the only way now left by which we can induce the North to respect our rights and acknowledge our importance is for *every Southern State to dissolve its connection with the Union as soon as possible.* * * * *

Prayers and supplications for the Union now are like penance and tribute for the souls of the departed, they may tend to relieve the consciences of those who offer them, but will be of no service to those who are lost. THE UNION IS GONE.—*Progress 25th January*, 1861.

* * * *We are for secession, then, at this time to arrest Revolution.* We have no desire or inclination to discuss the wisdom or the policy or justice of such a course—whether it should have been commenced or not, or who is to blame—for our views have been freely given on all those questions, but they were given at a time when we considered discussion admissible, but now the day for that has passed, and ACTION! ACTION! should be the rallying cry for every Southern State, and of every Southern man.—*Progress, January 29th*, 1861.

* * North Carolina and Virginia will go. * * They wanted to stay in, but the thieving party which you (Greely) lead would not let them, and so they are preparing to go out, and will be out before the 4th of March.—*Progress, same date.*

The *Register* sees no cause why this State should secede now. Well, perhaps not. * * * Would it have North Carolina still prostrate itself over the dead carcass of the UNION, and utter prayers for its *preservation;* or would that paper have the State act as becomes an independent sovereignty?—*Progress same date.*

* * * NORTH CAROLINA *must go out, and so must all the border Slave States.* * * * *

It is folly to talk about saving the Union now, and the attempt to do it will be the surest means of bringing on a revolution. The Southern States that have gone out have gone to stay, and it is folly to talk about bringing them back.—*Progress, February 20*, 1861.

* * WE ARE FOR NORTH CAROLINA GOING OUT AS SOON AS HER CONVENTION ASSEMBLES. * * * * * * —*Progress, February 23d*, 1861.

* * The question now is, not UNION or DISUNION, and he who makes that issue makes a false one; the UNION being already destroyed there is no longer any to save.—*Progress, same date.*

* * The *Standard* can gently chide us now for declaring that the Union is already dissolved, and that as between an association with the North and the South the border slave States should go to the latter; but last summer, when there *was* a Union, and when we were denouncing the disunion nomination made at Richmond, and Yancey and all who sympathized with it as enemies to that *Union*, the *Standard* was trying to give a seeming zealous support to Breckinridge and cousin Jo. Lane.—*Progress, March 22d*, 1861

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, JUNE 9, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE COTTON Yarn for Wool, upon the following terms, viz:

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Rockingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the packages who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops

44—tJuly. H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.

☞ The papers in the State will please copy until July 1st, and forward accounts to this office.

JOHN C. WILLIAMS & Co.,

STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS,

Raleigh, N. C.,

CONTINUES TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSINESS at their old stand as heretofore in all its various branches.

Surgeon General's Office.

RALEIGH, N. C., JUNE 10TH, 1864.

A MESSENGER WILL LEAVE THIS OFFICE ON THE first day, and the fifteenth day, of every month, for Gen. Lee's army. All boxes left here for any member of that army will be carried there promptly by him and delivered to the owner.

EDWARD WARREN,
43—tf. Surgeon General North Carolina.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY CONSERVATIVE:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS			
One day,	$ 3 00	One week,	$18 00
Two days,	6 00	Two weeks,	36 00
Three days,	9 00	Three weeks,	45 00
Four days,	12 00	One month,	72 00
Five days,	15 00	Two months,	144 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $4 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

IMPORTANT INVENTION
FOR REPAIRING AND RENOVATING
OLD COTTON AND WOOL CARDS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, HAVING OBTAINED A PATENT right for a set of instruments to repair and renovate old Cotton and Wool Cards, are now prepared to sell to any person, or persons, the right to use said instruments in any State or County in the Southern Confederacy.

With these instruments old Cotton and Wool Cards can be thoroughly repaired and renovated, and brought into use at a very small and trifling expense.

Any number of certificates, as to the great usefulness of said instruments, can be obtained from those who have had Cotton and Wool Cards repaired and it is important that we have them all repaired during the blockade, so as to make them serviceable and fit for use.

We now offer to the public to sell State and County Rights to any person or persons, to use our patent for said instruments.

It requires but a small outlay to procure the instruments and make a beginning, and an active agent can make from $90 to $100 per day, and from $5,000 to $7,000 can be made in a county, and that in a very short time.

For particulars, as to price, instrument, &c., &c., address
J. H. CARLISLE & CO.,
Ringwood P. O., Halifax county, N. C.
June 13, 1864. 45—d&wlm.

MILITARY DIRECTORY.

FIELD OFFICERS, BRIGADES, DIVISIONS AND CORPS OF NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENTS:

No	COLONELS.	LIEUT. COLONELS.	MAJORS.
1	Ham A Brown,	Jarratt N Harrell,	Lewis C Latham,
2		Walter S Stallings,	Dan W Hurtt,
3	Steph D Thruston,	Wm M Parsley,	Wm T Ennett,
4		Jas R Wood,	Edwin A Osborne,
5		John W Lea,	William J Hill,
6	Robt F Webb,	Sam McD Tate,	
7	Ed G Haywood,	Wm Lee Davidson,	J McLeod Turner,
8	Jas M Whitson,	Jno R Murchison,	Rufus A Barrier,
9	Wm H Cheek,		Wm H H Cowles,
10	Stephen D Pool,	Henry T Guion,	{ Thos Sparrow, { James Reilly,
11	Wm J Martin,	Francis W Bird,	
12	H E Coleman,	Wm S Davis,	Robert W Alston,
13	Jos H Hyman,	Henry A Rogers,	R Benton Withers,
14	R Tyler Bennett,	Wm A Johnston,	Jos H Lambeth,
15	Wm McRae,	W H Yarborough,	Gray W Hammond,
16	Wm A Stowe,	A S Cloud,	
17	Wm F Martin,	Thos H Sharpe,	L J Johnson,
18	John D Barry,	John W McGill,	Thos J Wooten,
19	C M Andrews,	Wm G Robinson,	Wm P Roberts,
20	Thos F Toon,		
21		Wm S Rankin,	Wm J Pfohl,
22	Thos S Galloway,		
23	Chas C Blacknall,		
24	Wm J Clarke,	John L Harris,	Thaddeus D Love,
25	H M Rutledge,	Sam C Bryson,	Wm S Grady,
26	John R Lane,		Jas T Adams,
27	J A Gilmer, jr,	Geo F Whitfield,	Jos C Webb,
28	Sam D Lowe,	Wm H A Speer,	Sam N Stowe,
29	Wm B [illegible]reasman,	Jac J Proffitt,	
30	Fra[illegible]k M Parker,		
31	John V Jordan,	Chas W Knight,	John A D McKay,
32		David G Cowan,	Henry G Lewis,
33		Robt V Cowan,	Jos H Saunders,
34	W L J Lowrance,	Geo T Gordon,	Francis L Twitty,
35	John G Jones,	Jas T Johnston,	Simon B Taylor,
36	William Lamb,	John D Taylor,	Jas M Stevenson,
37	Wm M Barbour,	Wm G Morris,	Jackson L Bost,
38	Wm J Hoke,	John Ashford,	Geo W Flowers,
39	David Colemau,	F A Reynolds,	
40	John J Hedrick,	George Tait,	Wm A Holland,
41	John A Baker,	A M Waddell,	Roger Moore,
42	John E Brown,	Chas W Bradshaw,	Thomas J Brown,
43	Thos S Kenan,		Walter J Boggan,
44	Thos C Singeltary,	Taze L Hargrove,	Chas M Stedman,
45	Samuel H Boyd,	John R Winston,	
46	Wm L Saunders,	A C McAllister,	Neill McK McNeill,
47	Geo H Faribault,		Arch D Crudup,
48	Sam H Walkup,	Albert A Hill,	W. H Jones,
49	Lee M McAfee,	John A Fleming,	James T Davis,
50	Geo Wortham,	John C Vanhook,	
51	Hector McKethan,	Caleb B Hobson,	Jas R McDonald,
52		Marcus A Parks,	Eric Erson,
53	Wm A Owens,	Jas T Morehead,	
54	Ken R Murchison,	Anderson Ellis,	
55	John K Connally,	Alfred H Belo,	
56	Paul F Faison,	G Gratiott Luke,	John W Graham,
57	Arch C Godwin,	Hamilton C Jones,	James A Craige,
58	John B Palmer,		Thomas J Dula,
59	Dan D Ferrebee,	Edward Cantwell,	James M Mayo,
60	Wash M Hardy,	James T Weaver,	James T Huff,
61	Jas D Radcliffe,	Wm S Devane,	Henry Harding,
62		Geo W Clayton,	
63		Stephen B Evans,	James H McNeill,
64		Wm N Garrett,	Thos P Jones,
65	Geo N Folk,	Alfred H Baird,	John J Spann,
66		J H Nethercutt,	Clem G Wright,
67	John N Whitford,	Rufus W Wharton,	Ed Whitford.
68	James W Hinton,	Ed C Yellowly,	

The First Battalion (Heavy Artillery) is commanded by Maj Alexander Macrae; The First Battalion Sharp Shooters by Capt R E Wilson; The Second Battalion (Infantry) by ——

—— The Third Battalion (Light Artillery) by Maj John W Moore; The Tenth Battalion by Maj W L Young; The Twelfth Battalion by Capt J O Cherry; The Thirteenth Battalion (Light Artillery) by Lieut Col Joseph R Starr; The Fourteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J L Henry; The Fifteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J M Wynn; Thomas' Legion consists of a Regiment and a Battalion and is commanded by Col Wm H Thomas.

The 1st and 3rd Regiments are in Stewart's Brigade, Johnson's Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 2d, 4th, 14th and 30th are in Cox's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 5th, 12th, 20th and 23d are in Johnston's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 6th, 21st, 54th and 57th and 1st Battalion Sharp Shooters are in Lewis' Brigade, Hoke's Division, Beauregard's Corps. The 43d Regiment is temporarily with this Brigade.

The 7th, 18th, 28th, 33d and 37th are in Lane's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 8th, 21st, 51st and 61st are in Clingman's Brigade, Beauregard's Corps.

The 9th, 19th, 41st, 59th and 63d are in Barringer's Brigade, Hampton's Division, —— Corps.

The 11th, 26th, 44th, 47th and 52d are in Kirkland's Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 18th, 16th, 22d, 34th and 38th are in Scale's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 15th, 27th, 46th and 48th are in Cooke's Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 17th, 42d, 50th and 66th are in Martin's Brigade, Hoke's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 24th, 25th, 34th, 49th and 50th are in Ransom's Brigade, —— Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 29th is in Ecton's Brigade, French's Division.

The 32d, 43d, 45th, 53d and 2d Battalion are in Grimes' Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 36th and 40th are in Herbert's Brigade, Whiting's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 39th is in McNair's Brigade, French's Division.

The 55th is in Davis' Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 58th and 60th are in Reynold's Brigade, Stevenson's Division.

The 10th, 62d, 64th, 65th, 67th and 68th are not brigaded.

JUNIOR RESERVES:

1st Battalion	Reserve Forces,	Maj. C. W.	Broadfoot.
2d	" "	"	J. H. Anderson.
3d	" "	"	—. Hooks.
4th	" "	"	J. M. Reece.
5th	" "	"	W. P. Beasley.
6th	" "	"	W. McK. Clark.
7th	" "	"	W. Porter French.

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, President, salary $25,000.

Alexander H Stephens, of Georgia, Vice President, salary $8,000.

Aids to the President—Col Wm Brown, of Ga., Col James Chesnut, of S. C., Col Wm. P Johnston, of Ky., Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss., Col G W C Lee, of Va., Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to President—Burton N Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—John P Benjamin, of La., Secretary of State. L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, Geo Davis of North Carolina. Wade Keyes, of Ala., Assistant Attorney General. Rufus H Rhodes, of Miss., Commissioner of Patents. G E W Nelson, of Ga., Superintendent of Public Printing. R M Smith, of Virginia Public Printer.

Treasury Department—C G Memminger, of S C., Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. E Elmore, Treasurer. J M Strother, of Va., Chief Clerk. Lewis Cruger, of S. C., Comptroller. B Baker, of Florida, 1st Auditor. W H S Taylor, of La., 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va., Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala., Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Gen S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lieut Col John Withers, Lieut Col H I Clay, Major Ed A Palfrey, Major S Melton, and Captain Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors Generals. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga., Quartermaster General. Col L B Northop, of S C., Commissary General C H Smith, M D, Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—S R Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Timball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spotswood, Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBrise, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Postoffice Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. H St George Offu of Va., Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn., Chief of Appointment of Bure

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

RALEIGH, N. C., JUNE 30, 1864.

JOHN D. HYMAN, EDITOR.

FOR GOVERNOR:

Z. B. VANCE,

OF BUNCOMBE.

The Conservative Ticket for Wake County!

FOR THE SENATE:

Hon. SION H. ROGERS.

FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS:

WILLIAM LAWS, THOMAS J. UTLEY, DANIEL G. FOWLE.

THE TRUE CONSERVATIVE PLATFORM.—The supremacy of the civil over military law.

A speedy repeal of the act suspending the writ of HABEAS CORPUS.

A quiet submission to all laws, whether good or bad, while they remain upon our statute books.

No reconstruction, or submission, but perpetual independence.

An unbroken front to the common enemy; but timely and repeated negotiations for PEACE by the proper authorities.

No separate State action through a Convention; no counter revolution; no combined resistance to the government.

Opposition to despotism in every form, and the preservation of Republican institutions in all their purity.

☞ BUSINESS NOTICE.—As we can no longer use Five Dollar Treasury notes at PAR, we shall be compelled, from and after this date, to take them at the same discount the larger notes of the old issue are subject to. We regret this necessity, but as everybody else is doing the same thing, we have no other alternative.

May 9th, 1864.

Raid on Morganton and Camp Vance!

Gov. Vance received a telegram from Salisbury on Tuesday night, after our paper had gone to press, to the effect that a raiding party under the leadership of the celebrated tory chief, KIRK, very unexpectedly paid a visit to Morganton, Burke county, Camp Vance, some three miles distant, and the head of the Western North Carolina Railroad. No particulars were given, except that the party captured a train of cars at the head of the railroad, which we take for granted they destroyed as well as the temporary depot buildings at that point.

We learn that there were about 200 boys at Camp Vance without discipline and without arms, and of course they could make no resistance to a mounted party of 400 desperate men, which is supposed to have been the strength of the raiders. We have not learned whether all or any portion of the boys were captured; but if the approach of the raiders was heralded, as could and should have been, it would have been an easy matter for the boys to have dispersed in the woods, and thus avoided at least a general capture. But we are left to infer from the capture of the train of cars at the head of the road that the whole affair was a complete surprise. If this be true, it is a matter of great astonishment, as the raid has been threatened for the last two or three weeks, as we learned when we were in the west something over a week ago.

We have heard of no details of their visit to Morganton, but it is reasonable to suppose from the well known character of Kirk and his followers that he left ruin and devastation in his trail. Morganton and the surrounding country afforded a rich harvest for spoliation and plunder, if Kirk had time to tarry. We understand that the deposits in the branch of the Bank of North Carolina at Morganton had been previously removed; so Col. Kirk did not make much if he paid a visit to that institution.

We may receive a more particular account of this affair before we go to press. If so, it will be given by *post script* to this article or will be found under the telegraph head. We share the public anxiety to learn all about it.

Kirk is an East Tennessee tory, and has been a terror to a few of the border counties of Western North Carolina and East Tennessee for about two years. It was he that penetrated up the French Broad Valley as far as Warm Springs, which he held at the time Major Woodfin and others were killed in an unsuccessful attempt to dislodge him. He has threatened Asheville for a long time, but from prudential considerations has never as yet attempted to reach that place. He would no doubt have received a much *warmer* reception in Buncombe than he did in Burke, but the greeting would have been anything else than to his liking.

Kirk is a bold bad man, has many of the dashing qualities of a partizan leader, and is sufficiently formidable and dangerous to justify strenuous efforts being made to bring his career to a close. His last escapade certainly challenges our admiration for the boldness of its conception and the rapidness and facility of its execution. His route was most probably up the Nolechucky from Washington County, Tenn., into Yancy County, and thence through Mitchell and the upper part of McDowell into Burke.—His route of exit, if he succeeds in making his escape, which we trust he will fail in doing, will probably be up Linville river into Watauga Co., and then into his tory den in Carter County, Tenn.

We trust this matter will quicken our people in the western counties to the necessity of thorough organization, and that when Col. Kirk's band pay another visit, they will be received with "Bloody hands and hospitable graves."

Public Speaking in Warren.

Col. Andrew H. H. Dawson will address the citizens of old Warren at 11 o'clock, on Saturday, the 2d day of July, at the Court House, in behalf of the sick and wounded soldiers from Kentucky in the Confederate service. The Kentucky soldier has fought valiantly and bled freely for our cause, in defense of our homes, and it is but just that we should respond generously to the appeal of Col. Dawson in their behalf.

We understand that on Monday evening next he will deliver a lecture on "National Honor" at the Commons Hall, in the Capitol, for the same purpose. We have seen several flattering notices in our exchanges of this lecture, and will furnish one or two of them to our readers tomorrow.

☞ We invite attention to a Card in to-day's paper by W. W. HAMPTON, Esq., of Wilkes, vindicating himself against the aspersions of W. W. Holden. Mr. Hampton is one of the gentlemen that certified to the disloyal and treasonable language used by Holden in his presence.

☞ In justice to Col. McRea, we publish his answers to certain interrogatories made to him by the Editor of the *Standard*.

If Gov. Vance is so strong in the mountains, how does it happen that Mr. Burgin and Mr. Patton, warm personal friends of Gov. Vance, have announced themselves for re election in the Asheville *News*, without saying they are for Vance for Governor? Answer that, Mr. Hyman.—*Standard*.

We answer, that it is not customary, although it is sometimes done, for candidates for the Legislature, in announcing their names, to say, at the same time, who they are for for Governor. Mr. Holden knows this as well as we do. Mr. Burgin and Mr. Patton did not announce in their cards that they were for Gov. Vance, simply because, as every one in that county knew they were strong friends of Gov. Vance, they did not deem it necessary.

This is the same sort of logic Holden used in his vain attempt to disprove the statements in the certificates of Messrs. Hampton and Horton—that because he did not tell Mr. Attorney General Rogers and other gentlemen he was for taking North Carolina "out of the concern," therefore, he did not tell Messrs. Hampton and Horton what they certify he *did* tell them. His logic now is, that every candidate for the legislature, announcing himself in the newspapers, that does not expressly declare for Governor Vance is against him—therefore, is a Holden man. The old saying is, that it is a bad rule that that will not work both ways. Let us try Mr. Holden by his own logic. We have the east standard before us and among the numerous candidates whose names are announced there is but one who declares, in terms, that he is a supporter of Holden for Governor.

This attempt on the part of Holden and his lesser organ to appropriate the friends of Gov. Vance to his own use is a new development in the history of political campaigns; but what is still more remarkable, gentlemen of prominence allow them to do so without contradiction. We cannot appreciate so delicate a sense of propriety.

The *Standard* and *Progress* are making as much fuss over Col. C. L. Harris, of Rutherfordton, as an old rooster would make over his favorite pullet, when she has laid her first egg. We have no disposition to assail Col. Harris. He is a very clever man, bating his Holdenism. What few disloyal men there are in North Carolina look upon Holden and *his* friends as *their* friends. This is unquestionably true. No one knows this better than Holden himself. This class of persons in his section know that Col. Harris is a friend of Holden. And consequently he (Col. Harris) will never suffer anything at their hands. Hence, if Gov. Vance required protection against these lawless men, the propriety of taking a well known friend of Mr. Holden's along will at once be recognized, for in order to kill Gov. Vance they might have to run the risk of killing one whom they esteem as their friend. This is what we meant, Mr. Holden, and you are welcome to make the most of it. Your attempt to make political capital out of this matter, by alleging that Gov. Vance charges the people of Rutherfordton and Henderson with disloyalty is simply ridiculous.—Because we charge the men that killed Andrew Johnston with being tories and assassins, do we thereby charge all the people of Henderson county with being murderers and disloyal? Such is the logic Holden and Pennington would cram down the throats of the people. It is nauseating in the extreme.

☞ We notice that the *Standard* publishes the card of A. H. Jones, of Henderson, announcing himself a candidate for the Commons in that county. We take it for granted Holden advocates Jones' election. We may have occasion to ventilate this matter hereafter.

EXTRACTS OF LETTERS.

Extract of a letter from Halifax county, written by an "old line whig:"

"It is said that there are two Holden men in this county. No one has declared himself such. There is *not one* east of the railroad, nor do I believe one in the county. Not one in Martin, nor I believe in Washington or Tyrrel."

From a letter from Davidson we extract:

"Gov. Vance will gain over Foster's vote in Davidson very largely. * * *

The exposure of Holden's purposes will have a good effect."

Another extract from Watauga county, says:

"Holden will not get anything near the vote in this county that I at first thought he would. He is losing fast here."

Extract from a letter written by a gentleman in Forsythe:

"The Holden candidates and their friends are very silent. They seem ashamed to own publicly that they are for Holden. * * * *

This county was perfectly organized when the petitions for a Convention was sent out. Three men in each Captain's district were appointed to get signatures. It was presented to me to sign by a Mr. — in my district. I told him it would not do—that I was opposed to any such move, and asked what the object was in having a Convention? He replied that as far as he could learn it was to take the State out of the Confederacy. I told him of the bad consequences of that, and he and others said that Gov. Vance had sent the petitions from Raleigh to be signed. I told him that it was false, that the Governor had done no such thing. They said they got their authority in Salem. The lie was made up to get signatures."

A friend writes from Greene County:

"I am very happy to note a great change so far as the Gubernatorial election is concerned, since the Legislature convened, whatever the *Progress* may say to the contrary notwithstanding * *

Beyond a doubt Holden *stock* is very much on the decline in this section. The people would willingly support Mr. Holden two years to come if he had held out faithful until that time, but a great many have been very much deceived in the man * *

All I have talked with endorse Gov. Vance's message, and developments show conclusively that he has stood up for North Carolina faithfully and fearlessly, and I am very much afraid that his correspondence with President Davis will be delayed by the Public Printer for political effect. * *

The people were startled at the charge made by Gov. Vance against Mr. Holden, and substantiated by Messrs Horton and others, but 'murder will out' sometime, be it soon or late."

SUPREME COURT.

Opinions have been delivered in the following cases:

By Pearson, C. J. In State *v* Black, from Ashe, directing a new trial. In Bowers *v* Strudwick, from Orange, directing the Clerk to state an account charging the defendant with the value of the negroes in 1858. In Walton *v* Gatlin, directing a *certiorari*.

By Battle, J. In State *v* McNeely, from Burke, *venire de novo*. In Page *v* Atkins, from Orange, affirming the judgment. In Adams *v* Jones, from Orange, affirming the judgment.

By Manly, J. In Buie *v* Murchison, from Moore, affirming the judgment. In Bingham *v* Richardson, from Orange, affirming the judgment. In State *v* Duckworth, from Burke, no error.

Per Curiam—In State *v* Jones, from Alamance, declaring that there is no error.

From the Confederate.

"MR. HOLDEN'S QUESTIONS."

This morning we have nothing to do, and as Mr. Holden has filled his last issue with his slanderous imputations, we mean to occupy the defensive long enough to put the matter at rest; and we mean to answer his questions for Gov. Vance thoroughly and respectfully; not with any vain hope that he will do us justice, nor because we suppose for a moment that he has any honest motive; but because we wish to inform the public, once for all, that all Mr. Holden's insinuations in this matter, are slanderous; and that his character may be the more thoroughly exposed to the public view. To the questions:

"First. Did you not (Gov. Vance) know when you appointed Col. McRae, that you already had a State Agent in Europe, and that the large expense of Col. McRae's mission would be unnecessarily incurred?"

Answer—The contract with Mr. Sanders stipulated for its execution at Halifax, Nova Scotia, and there was no intention of Col. McRae to proceed to Europe. But Major Sanders (the son of Mr. Geo. N Sanders) was captured, his papers seized, the whole plan of operations, so far as Halifax was concerned, was exposed to the enemy, and it was rendered impossible to execute it at Halifax; and the interest of the State, and justice to Mr. Sanders, required Col. McRae to go on to Europe; and this Mr. Holden knew from the contract.

The substances of the second question is—"why does not Gov. Vance require Col. McRae to settle his accounts with the Auditor?"

In this question there is much of statement; and coming from Mr Holden, much of error. It is not true that Col. McRae was ever detailed as an Editor; that any private committee was appointed to settle his accounts. Col. McRae became an editor a few days before the passage of the law exempting editors, and is exempted by virtue of that law.

Mr. Battle and Mr. Rogers were not a committee to settle Col. McRae's accounts; but they were requested to arbitrate and determine his compensation, as he had become entitled to additional compensation by reason of the imposition of additional duties, after the compensation had been fixed by Gen. Martin for the original duties. It was necessary to fix the compensation before the "accounts" could be sent to the Auditor for settlement. These gentlemen reduced Col McRae's compensation below the amount agreed on originally with Gen. Martin, and he was unwilling to abide their decision; for it was not within the scope of the arbritration.

The reasons why Gov. Vance does not require, and Col. McRae does not submit his accounts to the Auditor for settlement are two: First, Major Weston, the agent whom Col. McRae appointed when he returned, and who has disbursed the funds, has been obliged to correspond with the Governor relative to certain of the goods which did not come up to the samples; it being his purpose in this correspondence to protect the interest of the State by obtaining on these goods a diminution of price. (Does Mr. Holden object to this?) He has been obliged to settle with an insurance company, for damage to some goods shipped, and this has involved delay.—Col. McRae has written to Major Weston, urging the transmission of his accounts current; for he is more anxious for a settlement than Mr. Holden can possibly be.

The second reason against a settlement can be removed by Gov. Vance at any moment. Col. McRae claims an additional compensation for the additional service he was called on to render, to wit: the effecting the negotiation itself. Is this not fair?—What does Mr. Holden say to it? Is this not his habit with reference to the public printing? For superintending Mr. Sanders' contract, Gov. Vance agreed, on Gen. Martin's suggestion, to allow $5000, and $300 per month. Col. McRae claims for the further service, about 1 per cent. on the negotiation. If he and Gov. Vance cannot agree, Col. McRae is willing to refer it to a jury. Is Mr. Holden opposed to this? Col. McRae "is willing to trust the people."

Now what has Col. McRae done? He has negotiated a sale of the State bonds, for the delivery of "Common Rosin" at Wilmington, for one DOLLAR A BARREL; and the contract will show that he has netted for the State seventy-five cents per barrel, after paying all expenses. Mr. Holden is invited to find a man who will question the excellence of the bargain. For two hundred and twenty eight thousand barrels of this *Common Rosin*, Col. McRae has placed in the hands of Major Dowd:

5000	Over-coats,
5000	Pants,
5000	Jackets,
5000	Shirts,
5000	Caps,
10,000	Blankets,
10,000	Pairs Shoes

And the balance in Cloths.

The Rosin sold will cost the State, if purchased now, about $3 per barrel, or $684,000. The ten thousand pairs of shoes will sell at $100 a pair, or one million of dollars—so that the shoes alone will pay for the whole operation, and the balance is clear gain.

Having effected such an operation—having risked capture by the enemy to do so—to say nothing of the risk of loss of life—Col. McRae has thought five per cent commission was a reasonable charge. It is much less than private companies pay for similar agencies, and not more than other States, and the Confederate government pay.

We have thus answered Mr. Holden's questions, calmly, temperately, fully and frankly. If he possesses a spark of manly or honest principle, he will repent, and not even for malice, nor out of desperation, continue this silly assault.

There is one question put by Mr. Holden which merits another answer. He asks: "And how much gold has Col. McRae received, besides the eleven thousand dollars which he claims?

We answer, NOT A CENT! neither received, nor to be received; and if Mr. Holden means this as anything more than one of his political attacks—then it furnishes evidence of the baseness of his own soul, to a degree that we had not conceived of him. If it is only one of his "honest arts," then it is in accord with the habits of his life, and not further worth our notice.

In conclusion—If Mr. Holden does not wish us to receive the compensation we have earned, but would like to see it go to a good object, let him accept our propositions—let him contribute a like sum to the mutilated soldiers, and they shall have ours. He is rich and able—has not lost a dollar by the enemy. We have surrender for the public good, what we could easily have saved. But we are willing to give again. Will Mr. Holden give to the mutilated soldiers?

The Meridian *Clarion*, of the 21st, says:

"Our sick returning from hospitals speak in the highest terms of the people around about Atlanta and vicinity. They say everybody, young and old, men and women, contribute all to their comfort.—The relief Committees are doing wonders for the soldiers. This is a precious consolation for our men, and nerves them to fight unto death, rather than see such people submit to Yankee despotism."

Gen. Burbridge, commanding Kentucky, has issued an order refusing employment in any way to Confederate sympathizers, and ordering that persons of "unquestionable loyalty" only shall be engaged in government service. Any officer not complying with this order will be severely dealth with.

The New York *Democrat*, a Government paper says the great strength and efficiency of the Confederate troops is a "serious feature of the campaign." The seventy-five thousand wounded Yankees is decidedly a "serious feature," and another "serious feature" is that Lee is not yet whipped.

THE SPOILS OF THE BATTLE-FIELD.

It will be a long time, if ever, says the Richmond *Sentinel*, before the truth will be known, as to the full extent of Grant's losses in the battles of Spottsylvania. His muster rolls and morning reports, if fairly kept, and not suppressed, will hereafter tell the story; but not now. As one of the circumstances by which alone we can judge at present, the following is very striking:

The number of small arms gathered by us from the battle-field of the Wilderness, is thirty-eight thousand. This is exclusive of the battles of Spottsylvania Court House. It refers only to the first two days fighting—the fifth and sixth of May.—These arms represent the number of wounded and the dead; for most men unless indeed wounded very slight, drop their guns where they leave the fight.—The number of guns borne off by the wounded, and the number not found in so wide a battle field, and a wilderness, are probably equal to the number left by prisoners.

Assuming, then, thirty eight thousand as the number of men who are wounded and slain in the battle of the Wilderness, it remains to apportion them between the two opposing armies; for the guns picked up belong to both alike. The number of our casualties in those battles we cannot accurately state; but after the heavy and more protracted fights of Spottsylvania Court House, where the enemy at least, suffered more heavily than at the Wilderness, our total list of killed and wounded, from the beginning, according to the medical reports, was about eleven thousand two hundred. Adding to this, for such as may not have been found or reported, and we have, as a liberal estimate, twelve thousand. If we divide this number equally between the Wilderness and Spottsylvania Court House, we shall have six thousand for the casualties of the former place.

If for the sake of allowing a liberal margin to our estimate, we put eight thousand as the number of Confederate muskets left on the Wilderness battle ground, we shall still have *thirty thousand* as the number of Yankee muskets which no longer had men to stand behind them. If, therefore, there be truth in figures, *at least* thirty thousand of Grant's soldiers were killed or wounded in the battles of the Wilderness.

Of the slaughter at Spottsylvania Court House we do not speak, because we have not the same data, as is the case of the Wilderness. But it is notorious that Grant suffered even much more largely on the 10th and 12th than he did on the 5th and 6th. No wonder he stopped fighting and called for reinforcements. Lincoln's railroads and steamers cannot bring men to Grant so fast as he can butcher them.

Another fact is worthy of mention here, as showing that the enemy fell chiefly by their own ammunition. We are informed that in all the fighting in Spottsylvania an average of only seventeen rounds of our own ammunition were fired by our troops.—For the rest they were indebted to the supplies brought on by Lieutenant General Ulysses S. Grant.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

HERE'S YOUR MULE!

To the Voters of Chatham county,
and my fellow-soldiers in the field:

After being in the service for some time, and being disabled, so as not to do service, by having one leg amputated, I must look to some source for support. I, therefore, declare myself a Candidate for the office of Sheriff of Chatham county. If you elect me, I will discharge the duties of said office to the best of my ability.

WM. H. TERRY.

July 6th, 1864. 12—w2tpd.

To the Voters of Bertie County!

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons, in the next Legislature of North Carolina. In coming before you for re-election to a seat, to which you have elevated me for six years in succession, I trust you need no proof that I have at heart only what, I conceive to be for the best interest of our common country. If elected I shall permit no opportunity to pass without giving my support to all measures that will, in my opinion, promote the honor, dignity and prosperity of the State.

I am, sincerely, your fellow-citizen,

P. P. HENRY.

Colerain, Bertie county, June 16, 1864. 49—te.

To the Soldiers and Citizen Voters of Davidson County.

WE are permitted to announce Lt. Col. C. W. BRADSHAW, of the 42d Regt. N. C. T., who has been a faithful soldier for three years, as a suitable candidate to represent the people of Davidson county in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly of the State.

MANY VOTERS.

June 24th, 1864. 55—1m.

☞ Major A. D. CRUDUP, of the 47th Regiment N. C. Troops, is announced by his friends as a candidate to represent Franklin county in the Senate of the next General Assembly. He is a true Conservative and a supporter of Governor Vance. His position in the army precludes the possibility of his canvassing the county; but he hopes that his friends will see that his position is fully represented to the people.

June 27th, 1864. 57—te.

☞ WE are authorized to announce the following gentlemen as candidates to represent Pitt county in the next General Assembly: For the Senate, DR. E. J. BLOUNT. For the House of Commons, C. PERKINS and B. G. ALBRITTON.

June 22d, 1864. 53—6t.

☞ We are authorized and requested to announce Capt. A. H. MARTIN, 54th N. C. Regiment, of Wilkes county, a candidate to represent the freemen of Iredell, Alexander and Wilkes, in the Senate of the next General Assembly of North Carolina. Capt. Martin is a true Conservative, an emphatic Vance man, and an advocate of peace on the basis of separation and independence from the Northern States. 47—d1w&w3w.

YADKIN COUNTY.—We are authorized and requested to announce A. C. COWLES as a Conservative Candidate for re-election to the House of Commons from the County of Yadkin.

June 27th, 1864. 11—w5t.

☞ WE are authorized to announce E. M. WELBORN as a candidate to represent the county of Wilkes in the House of Commons at the ensuing election. 33—tepd.

☞ We are authorized to announce C. B. SANDERS, Esq., for the Senate, and SETH WOODALL and WM. H. AVERA, Esqs., for the House of Commons, as Candidates to represent Johnston county, in the next General Assembly of North Carolina. They are true Conservatives, and supporters of Gov. Vance 28—tepd.

☞ WE are authorized to announce the name of D. McD. LINDSAY, as a Candidate for re-election to the State Senate, from the Counties of Camden and Currituck.

May 27. 31—te.

☞ WE are authorized to announce LIEUT. R. H. JONES, of Jones county, as a Candidate for the House of Commons 30—te.

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION STORE.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & W. R. ANDREWS HAVE this day associated themselves together under the name and style of

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,

for the purpose of conducting a general Auction and Commission business. All business entrusted to them will meet with promptness and dispatch.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & Co.

Raleigh, June 22d, 1864. 53—3w.

HILLSBORO' N. C. MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE SECOND SESSION (1864) OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence July 1st.

For circulars and information, apply to

Maj. WM. M. GORDON, Superintendent.

May 16. 12—3m.

Office of the Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co.,

RALEIGH, June 20, 1864.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, will be held at the Office of the Company, in the City of Raleigh, on Thursday, the 7th day of July, 1864.

W. W. VASS, Treas. and Sec'y.

52—td.

WAYSIDE HOSPITAL,

GREENSBORO', N. C., MAY 2D, 1864.

BY ORDERS FROM DR. EDWARD WARREN, Surg. General for the State of North Carolina, I have opened a WAYSIDE HOSPITAL in the town of Greensboro', N C., where all Sick and Wounded Soldiers traveling can find a resting place.

J. L. NEAGLE, Asst. Surg. in charge.

11—tf.

TAKEN UP

AND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF WAKE COUNTY, a Negro Man, who says his name is SAM, and that he belongs to Mr. Jno. L. Caldwell, of Charlotte, N. C.

The owner of said negro is requested to come forward, pay all charges, and take him away, or he will be disposed of as the law directs.

W. H. HIGH, Sheriff.

June 17, 1864. 49—tf.

A CARD.

SWAN POND, N. C., June 24, 1864.

MR. J. D. HYMAN—*Dear Sir:*—Please do me the favor to insert in your paper a few lines giving my reasons for not having replied to the slanderous assertions made against me by W. W. Holden, in his comments upon the certificate which I had given concerning him.

In the first place, I did not consider it necessary to reply, from the fact that by his own argument he had proved himself a liar. He admits having a very treacherous memory, says he engages in hundreds of conversations during a month, of which he retains no distinct recollection, and the inference is, that, if he made any such remark at all in my presence, being such a stupid, uninformed person, I misapprehended his meaning. Yet he admits that Colonel Horton, who, he says, is "an intelligent gentleman," (and in which I concur,) and, therefore, can understand either a "short sentence, or a contingency, or a statement in an argument," "made substantially the same statement." So he virtually admits that Mr. Horton recollected a portion of the conversation. Such inconsistences and shifts to pervert and go around the truth is *stupidly* ridiculous and contemptible in a man who makes any pretentions to intelligence or common sense, and if he has such a leaden memory as he admits he has, and still more evidence is required to awaken it from the dormant state, there can be other substantial evidence produced from various sources to corroborate the statement made by Mr. Horton and myself. The Editor of the Fayetteville *Carolinian* says, in an editorial in his paper, that "W. W. Holden knows that on the 8th day of January, 1864, at his office in Raleigh, he made use of language to us just as damning, just as treasonable and as infamous, as that published in the Hampton Card." And, says Mr. Sinclair, "we led him out and learned *more* than that published by Gov. Vance," with a threat also that he will divulge it, if Mr. Holden does not let him alone. So I presume Holden will be very quiet and lenient towards that Editor.

Holden's whole course for the last twelve months has conclusively shown to the public what he wishes to accomplish. No one, whose opinion is worth aught, pretends to think that he has been actuated by patriotic motives, or love of country—unselfish patriotism is a virtue that never entered his breast. His own self-aggrandizement is and ever has been the only object and aim of his life. Therefore he changes and takes the other side of the question, in order to insure his election. He has been on all sides of all questions, and therefore justly merits the reputation he now has of want of veracity, firmness, and honesty of purpose. As regards his remarks about my "stupidity," I care nothing about that, while I understand things in the same light as intelligent men do—for instance, Holden's article. I am a plain farmer and never had any pretentions to superior knowledge; but I can truly say, I had rather be a stupid fellow, with a reputation for truth and honesty, than to be a shrewd hypocritical demagogue and liar. Superior talents directed to base purposes are only calculated to establish and perpetuate one's infamy and disgrace. Our talents were given to us for benificent purposes and to promote good. Therefore, when they are basely perverted to accomplish evil, they are buried, so far as regards the end for which they were designed. If we believe in the Bible and retributive justice, we shall be rewarded or punished according to our deeds and the uses we make of our talents. So I am very well satisfied with the contrast between my extreme stupidity and Holden's (as *he* thinks) gigantic intellect and stupendous powers of comprehension. I will try and make a better use of the small amount of brains that have been kindly bestowed upon me, than Holden is and has been doing with his *great* abundance.

And now I will say, if I were as good a friend of Lincoln and the Lincoln Government as I think he is, and as the Yankees regard him; and had I done as much to injure the Confederacy and promote the cause of the enemies of our country, as he has done, I would withdraw immediately from the Gubernatorial canvass and the Southern Confederacy, and go to Yankeedom, where he, no doubt, would be better appreciated than he is in his own country, and where he even might stand a chance of being a Governor of some State, as a reward for his services in their behalf. For indeed he stands no chance in North Carolina. But if he should act upon this suggestion he had better be in a hurry about it; for once they find him out as the people here have done, they will drop him too. Mr. Holden has such a reputation for lying, that I do not fear his slanderous pen or tongue. Where I am known he cannot injure me, for his making an assertion, is the best evidence we can have that it is not true.

And now, in conclusion, I do say that when Holden denies making the remarks that Col. Horton and myself have certified to, he tells an infamous and willful lie.

59—d&wlt W. W HAMPTON.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Iron Fire Proof Safe for Sale.

ONE OF DUDLEY & MAVOIN'S, FIRE PROOF SAFES for sale. A good article, and in perfect order. Apply to CREECH & LITCHFORD, Auction and Commission Merchants.

June 30th, 1864. 59—dtf.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

BY

BURKE, BOYKIN & CO.,

MACON, GEORGIA.

NOW READY: Master William Mitten, Or the Youth of Brilliant Talents, who was ruined by bad luck. By Judge Longstreet, author of "Georgia Scenes." Price $5.

CAMP AND FIELD. Papers from the Portfolio of an Army Chaplain. By the Rev. Jos. Cross, D. D. Part 1st now ready. Price $3.

DUNCAN ADAIR: or Captured in Escaping. A story of one of Morgan's men. By Mrs. Jane T. H. Cross. Nearly ready. Price $1 00.

YOUNG MAROONERS. By Rev. Francis R. Goulding. A most entertaining book for young persons. Pronounced by good judges to be equal to Robinson Crusoe. Price $3 00.

A liberal discount to the trade from the foregoing prices.—For the amount named, remitted to us, in current funds, we will send either or all of these books, post paid, to any part of the Confederacy. Address

BURKE, BOYKIN & CO., Macon, Georgia.

Any newspaper in the Confederacy copying the above advertisement with this note, will receive a copy of each of the above books, upon receipt of paper containing the advertisement.

June 30th, 1864. 59—dlt.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—WAKE COUNTY:—Court of Pleas and Quarter Session; May Term, 1864.

James M. Booker, Young Booker, and others,
vs.
Elizabeth Upchurch, Monroe Upchurch, and others.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Richard Upchurch trades beyond the limits of the State, it is ordered that advertisement be made for six weeks, commanding all the said defendents to appear at the next term of this Court, and show cause why the prayer of this petition shall not be granted.

J. J. FERRELL, C. C. C.

July 6th, 1864. 12—w6t.

BACON FOR SOLDIER'S FAMILIES.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, June 27, 1864.

To County Commissioners:

I am prepared to sell, at cost, to any of the counties of this State, for the use of indigent families of Soldiers, a portion of the Bacon accumulated for that purpose. County Commissioners, who are in need of Bacon, will communicate with me.

57—tf. THOS. D. HOGG, Maj. & C. S.

TAX NOTICE.

I WILL ATTEND AT MY OFFICE, IN THE CITY OF Raleigh, on the 1st day of July next, for the purpose of collecting Taxes due from Merchants, for the year ending July 1st, 1864.

W. H. HIGH, Sheriff.

June 24th, 1864. 55—td.

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE.

ON SATURDAY, JULY 2ND, 1864, IN FRONT OF our Sales Room, we will sell, at 11 o'clock,

100 English Calf Skins,
5,000 lbs Rags—Cotton and Woolen,
300 Shoe Knives,
100 Butcher Knives,
1 New Feather Bed,
1 Lot of Bed Quilts,
Lot of large Tin Cases,
1 Set Single Harness,
1 Superior Eight-day Clock,
1 Fine Parlor Cooking Stove and Pipe,
1 Fine Top Buggy and Pole,
1 Lot of Bar Iron,
Rice and Tobacco,
1 Lot Men's Shoes and Cavalry Boots,
Hooks and Eyes,
Matches,
1,000 Ivory Black,
Lot of Spun Cotton,
Blackberry Wine, in Bottles and by the Gallon, a superior article for Medical purposes,
A Lot of Corn Whiskey and Apple Brandy; and many other articles not mentioned.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & Co., Auctioneers.

June 28th, 1864. 57—ts.

Office N. C. Railroad Company.

VANCE, June 22d, 1864.

THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the North Carolina Railroad Company will be held in the City of Raleigh on Thursday, July 14th, 1864.

Stock holders who cannot attend in person, will please send their proxies.

11—wtd. F. A. STAGG, Sec'y.